Middletown Transcript.

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Select Poetry.

LOVE'S RETROSPECT.

I played with you 'mid cowslips blowing
When I was six and you were four;
When garlands weaving, flower-ball throwing,
Where pleasures soon to please no more.
Thro' groves and meads, o'er grass and heather,
With little playmates, to and fro,
We wander'd hand in hand together;
But that was sixty years ago.

You grew a lovely roseate maiden,
And still our early love was strong;
Still with no care our days were laden,
They glided joyously along;
And I did love you very dearly—
How dearly, words want power to show;
I thought your heart was touched as nearly;
But that was fifty years ago.

Then other lovers came around you,
Your beauty grew from year to year;
And many a splendid circle found you
The centre of its glittering sphere.
I saw you then, first vows forsaking,
On rank and wealth your hand bestow;
O, then, I thought my heart was breaking,—
But that was forty years ago.

And I lived on to wed another:
No cause she gave me to repine;
And when I heard you were a mother,
I did not wish the children mine.
My own young flocks, in fair progression,
Make up a pleasant Christmas row:
My joy in them was past expression;—
But that was thirty years ago.

You grew a matron plump and comely,
You dwelt in fashion's brightest blaze;
My earthly lot was far more homely;
But I too had my festal days.
No merrier eyes have ever glisten'd
Around the hearth-stone's wintry glow,
Than when my youngest child was christen'd:—
But that was twenty years ago.

Time past. My eldest girl was married,
And I am now a grandsire grey;
One pet of four years old I've carried
Among the wild-flower'd meads to play.
In our old fields of childish pleasure,
Where now, as then, the cowslips blow,
She fills her basket's ample measure,—
And that is not ten years ago.

But tho' first love's impassion'd blindness
Has passed away in colder light,
I still have thought of you with kindness,
And shall do, till our last good-night.
The ever rolling silent hours
Will bring a time we shall not know,
When our young days of gathering flowers
Will be a hundred years ago.

Thomas L. Peacock.

Popular Tales.

THE TWO APPARITIONS.

In my youth I was passionately fond of the stage, and had a particular rage for the horrible. Being mush disposed to travel, and tolerably fluent in the German language, I onefine morning, accompanied by my carpet-bag, set off on a trip to Germany, determined to gratify my favorite propensity by seeing all the wild and imaginative traditions of that country got up in a manner of which we have no idea here.

I was amply rewarded for my pains, and spent several months wandering about from one town to the other in search of novelty. In one of these rambles I stopped at a small village called Kirscheim, in Alsace, as I had seen a flaming red bill stuck up against the first cottage I came to, announcing that the company belonging to Henry Speilmann would perform that night, at the hotel called the Golden Fleece, "The Robbers," a drama by Schiller, and "The Tower of Nesle," translated into German for the benefit of the country people.

Delighted at the idea of such a treat, I hastened to seek an inn, but having gone twice around the village in about ten minutes, I found there was but the one, where the performance was to take place.

I was vexed at this: I would rather not have seen the actors before they appeared in their respective characters on the stage. Of course I should have to dine with them, which would destroy all the illusion; besides the country people had assembled in crowds at the door, and stared with open mouths at the actors who had just arrived.

However, I contrived to elbow my way through them, and entered the principal room of the Golden Fleece.

There a strange sight met my eyes.—All the inns or hotels in Alsace are nearly the same. They have very long rooms furnished on each side with wooden tables and benches. In the middle of the apartment stands an enormous cast-iron stove.

But, at that moment, the room was in the greatest disorder. It was completely filled with people, who pressed round a table, on which lay extended the body of a man, who had hardly been dead an hour, as the blood yet streamed from a deep wound in the heart and inundated the floor.

Everybody talked, screamed and gesticulated, and the host, Maitre Kehl, the loudest of all. I at last understood that the deceased had killed himself, which had much shocked the order and regularity of the inhabitants of Kirscheim, where, as the principal brewer informed me such a thing as suicide had not happened for three hundred years at least.

The magistrate at length arrived, took cognizance of the event, dispersed the mob, and ordered the deceased to be removed to the apartment which he had occupied previous to the event. Then I took an opportunity of asking the host if he could accommodate me with a room.

"I have not one left," said he; "the whole place is taken up by Maitre Speilmann and his company, and that is no trifle; notwithstanding, they are very accomodating people, and five in the same room. They have taken all, even the barn, where the splendid performance you have seen advertised is to take place.

"Yes," said I; but the dead person—can you not give me the room he occupied?"

And where would you have me put the body, sir? Besides, his time will not be up till to-morrow; you can take his room then, if you will do me that honor. By-the-by," said he, turning to his wife, "you must seek for some one to sit up with the body."

And the host, politely saluting me, placed a chair for me at the fire, saying dinner would be served immediately.

I was still undecided as to whether I should remain, as I knew not where to procure a bed after the performance was over, when the hostess returned, to let her husband know that no one could be persuaded to sit up with the dead on account of his not having died like a Christian.

"What nonsense!" said the host; "with all their religion they don't do what true religion commands them. I tell you what, wife, I've a great mind to sit up myself."

"Yes, truly," said the wife, "it would well suit you, after being harassed all day and all the evening, to spend the night in prayer; besides, do you even know one by heart? for, as to reading them, you know you can't."

"Bei Gott!" said the host, irritated at this sarcasm, "you'd better do it yourself then, wife; for there isn't in all the village a tongue equal to yours for putting up a small prayer for your neighbors, whether for or against them."

The quarrel began to be rather hot.

"Well! I will sit up," said I, "if you will have a good fire lighted, and give me a better chair than this one."

The host and his wife looked at me in the greatest astonishment.

"Will you really, sir?" said the host; "well, that is very kind of you; you may reckon on a good fire, a comfortable arm-chair, a large Bible, and," added he, in a whisper, "a capital pipe, and some real Porto-Rico, accompanied by a bottle of my very best brandy!"

What had chiefly determined me in rendering this service to the dead was, it must be confessed, the following reason; night was coming on, the rain poured in torrents, and I considered that to pass the night in a comfortable private apartment and an easy chair would be far preferable to the public room of a country inn and a wooden bench.

After supper I withdrew to the room where I was to remain till the next morning, thinking no more about the theatrical treat I had promised myself. I was tired, and was glad to avail myself of a little quiet.

The servant, who held in her hands two candles, conducted me to the first floor, where, at the end of a long corridor, she pointed to a door, and giving me one of the lights, ran away with a laconic "Gut nacht, heer." I smiled at her fears and resolutely entered the room.

The apartment was very simple.—However, the host had kept his word; a good fire burnt in the stove; on a table stood all that he had promised me; and between the table and the stove I found a comfortable arm-chair. They had even carried their attention so far as to have placed a good mattress in a corner of the room. I immediately installed myself in the arm-chair, my feet on the stove, my elbow on the table, my head upon my hand. The rain still fell in torrents; the wind howled as it rushed through the high trees which surrounded the house. The fire roared continuously in the stove, and yet all was so calm and still in that room that I could almost distinguish the beating of my heart. The curtains of the bed, on which the body had been placed, were drawn, and I could dtstinguish nothing but one hand, which appeared between an opening in them. I quickly turned away my looks and thoughts from the sad spectacle, lighted a pipe, and tried the brandy provided for me by the host; it was indeed excellent; and whether it was the cold, the fatigue, or the loneliness I felt on the occasion I have certainly never tasted anything like it since; and found myself, much to my surprise, helping myself a second and a third time to a beaker of the enticing spirit,

I soon became lost in thought. The sad event which had happened was ever present to my imagination. I asked myself, who can this man be, and why had he destroyed himself. Then I considered the strangeness of my position, alone in that chamber of death. In seeking to solve these thoughts, my eyes had gradually become closed, and I still reflected profoundly, when I heard a slight rustling in the apartment. I opened my eyes with caution, and looking towards the bed, beheld a most strange sight. The curtains had been withdrawn, and I could now see the entire of the body. At the head of the bed, on each side were suspended numerous vestments of all forms and colors and two singular beings, strangely dressed, stood on either side of the departed. The one to the right was light, fair, and of pleasant countenance and manners; while the other was dark and ill-favored, his dress and hair were black, and the skin of his face a dark bronze color, forming a complete contrast to the other personage.

I could not doubt it. I was in the presence of the good and bad angels who had presided over the actions of this man during his lifetime. I must allow that I trembled a little, when I saw them both direct their looks towards me, and each place a finger on their lips to impose silence. I was sorry for this, for I should have done my utmost to retain a reminiscence of the celestial language for the benefit of my friends. However, the angel and the devil did not need words to assist them in their avocation, and seemed quite to understand each other without the aid of speech. As may be supposed, I did not lose one of their gestures, and this is what passed between them:

Both of them looked at the departed, and strange, I thought I observed a tear fall from the good angel's eyes; he then took down from the wall a shepherd's hat and crook, ornamented with a long ribbon, which appeared to have once decorated the neck of some favorite lamb.—All these were submitted to the inspection of the dark angel, who gave them up without any difficulty: but, in his turn, seized a mask, dagger, and a dark cloak, which betrayed much of the bravo.

"Can it be possible," thought I to myself, "that from an honest shepherd this man can have become an assassin?"

Then I continued to observe the good angel, who took a robber's hat ornamented with some handsome feathers; but the dark one also stretched forth his hand to snatch it. Then a series of gestures followed, which I could not understand. At last all was settled by the good angel's keeping the feathers, and the other the hat. Finally, all the objects which had belonged to this man, and which seemed to attach themselves to every action of his life, were submitted to a severe examination by these strange visitants. The bad angel seemed to triumph. But I was overjoyed on at last beholding the heap of spoils which represented the good actions of the departed accumulate to a considerable extent; and, when the strange division was concluded, both the strange beings looked at me once more. I quickly closed my eyes, pretending still to sleep. Hearing no suspicious noise, I opened them a few moments after. The curtains of the bed were again closed as before. I was once more alone with the dead.

When I awoke the next morning, the glorious sun inundated the room with its joyous flood of light. More than ever the events of the night appeared to me like a dream; and yet I had seen all so distinctly; I remembered even to the most trifling gesture of the two apparitions. My host now entered and asked if I would take breakfast.

After this repast, which I made in silence, I again set out on my journey.—About a mile from Kirkscheim I met the troop of strolling players who had performed the night before in the village.—I soon passed them, and turned round to observe at my ease their curious assemblage. I could not restrain a violent fit of laughter on beholding at their head, mounted on two old broken-down horses the good and bad angel of the night before, who chatted amicably, and at that moment were taking a pinch of snuff together. The noise I made in laughing caused them to look at me. No doubt they recognized me, for the fair one held his box to me, saying:

"Will you take some?"

"Thank you," said I; "but you gave me a fine fright last night;" and in two words I related to them what I had seen and what I had conjectured.

They both laughed with all their heart, and the dark one observed:

"Sir, you were nearly right; for poor Jacob played all sorts of characters, and played them all well. We last night parted his wardrobe between us. I play the robbers; and Jolivet, here, the lovers; but for all that," said he addressing his comrade, "you might as well have let me have the feathers."

Yes, it is quite true; all the illusion of the stage vanishes on a too close inspection of actors.

THE HUMAN FIGURE.—The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Grecks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole statue. The hand, from the wrist to the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point in the forehead is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils, the height from the feet to the top of the head, is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

Excuses for Smoking.

In the reign of James the I, of tobacco hating notoriety, the boys of school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged in it night and day, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their master, till one luckless evening, when the imps were huddled together round the fire of their dormatory, involving each other in vapors of their own creating, lo! in burst the master and stood in awful dignity before them.

'How now' quoth the dominie to the first lad; 'how dare you to be smoking tobacco?"

'Sir,' said the boy, 'I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain.'

'And you, and you, and you?' inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth;" another colic; the third a cough; in short they all had something.

'Now sirrah,' bellowed the doctor, to the last boy,' what do you smoke for?'

Alas! all excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin putting up his pipe, after a fearful whiff, and looking up in his master's face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone, *"Sir I smoke for corns!"*

AMESTY PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two houses of Congress did solmnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institution of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as those objects should be accomplished the war on the part of the government should cease; and

Whereas the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering, amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforenamed rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865; and on the 7th September, 1867; and

Whereas the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgement by the States of the supremacy of the federal constitution and of the government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance, by any portion of the people of any of the States, to the constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas it is desirable to reduce the standing army and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus* and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and

Whereas it is believed that amesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or resumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements; and on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the constitution and laws:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested by the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the 93d.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sect. of State.

A gentleman once wrote to a lady whom he had offended by his dilatoriness, and who had for a long time refused to speak to him. His letter was earnest in supplication for forgiveness. It concluded with "One word from your lips will make me happy. When and where will you speak it?" Her answer was; "Next Wednesday, at the altar." In answer he replied, "I will be there."

Aunt Susan, about seventy years of age, is unanimously on man. She says:—"Suppose all the men were in one country and all the the women in another, with a big river between them! Good gracious! what lots of poor women would be drowned.

Where was Bishop Latimer burned? asked a Sunday school teacher. 'Joshua knows,' said a little girl, at the foot of the class. "Well" said the teacher, "if Joshua knows he may tell." "In the fire," said Joshua, looking very grave.

An exchange declares that "girls who an't handsome hate those who are—while those who are handsome hate one another."

Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus was counted as one of the seven wonders of the world, on account of its extent and magnificence, at the period of the birth of Christ. The same rank was held by an earlier temple than that which existed at this time. Xerxes, the Persian king, who destroyed the idol temples wherever he came, spared that one on account of its extreme magnificence and grandeur, but it was set on fire, on the night Alexander the Great was born, and burned to the ground. This was done by a man named Erostratus, who confessed that he had done the deed to immortalize his name by the destruction of this wonderful building.

To baulk him, it was decreed that his name should never be mentioned; but such a decree served only to make his name more memorable. Alexander offered to rebuild the temple, on condition that the Ephesians would allow his name to be placed in front; but this offer was respectfully declined. The materials saved from the fire were sold, and the women parted with their jewels; and the money thus raised served to carry on the work till other contributions came in. These were sent most liberally from all parts, and in a short time amounted to an immense treasure.

The new temple stood between the city and the port, and was built at the base of a mountain, at the head of a marsh, which situation is said by Pliny to have been chosen as less liable to earthquakes. It however had the effect of doubling the expenses; for vast charges were incurred in making drains to convey the water that came down the hill into the morass and the Cayster.

It is said that in this work so much stone was used as exhausted all the quarries of the country. To secure the foundations of the conduits and sewers, which were to support the weight of so prodigious a structure, Pliny says that there were laid beds of charcoal, well rammed, and over them others of wool and that two hundred and twenty (or as some copies read, one hundred and twenty) years elapsed before this grand temple was completed by the contributions of all the cities of Asia (Proper?) It was four hundred and twenty-five feet in length and two hundred and twenty in breadth, supported by one hundred and twenty-seven pillars sixty feet high, of which thirty-six were curiously sculptured and the rest polished. The pillars were said to have been the gifts of as many kings, and the bas-reliefs on one of them were wrought by Scopas, one of the most famous of ancient sculptors: and the altar was almost entirely the work of Praxiteles. The first architect and he who appears to have planned the work, was Dinocrates, who built the city of Alexandria, and who offered to carve Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander. There are many coins extant which bear the different Roman emperors, and exhibit on the reverse the temple, with a frontispiece of two, four, six, and even eight columns.

It was despoiled and burnt by the Goths, in the reign of the emperor Gallienus. The glory of Ephesus and its temple must, however, have been dimmed before this by the progress of Christianity. The City depended for its wealth upon its temple, which attracted from all parts multitudes of worshippers. The people knew this; and hence their clamor on the preaching of the gospel by St. Paul, and the effect of the representation made by Demetrius. The city and temple rose and flourished and fell together. The former is now an inconsiderable village; and of the latter nothing remains but some fragments of ruin and some broken columns.

The heathen Goddess Diana was primarily the moon, but was worshipped under a variety of names, characters and forms. The same people sometimes worshipped the different qualities attributed to her, by different names and different impersonations. She was the Goddess of hunting, of travelling, of chastity, of childbirth, of enchantments, &c. and in her different characters she was Diana, Luna, Lucina, Hecate, Proserpine, besides many other names derived from the places in which she was worshipped.

Her most usual figure was that of a huntress, with a crescent on her head, and attended by dogs. But the Ephesian Diana was differently represented from any other, being figured with tiers—intimating that she was at Ephesus regarded as Nature, the mother of mankind. The image wore a sort of a high-crowned cap or mitre; and its feet were involved in the garments.—Notwithstanding what the "town clerk" says, in Acts, chapter xix, verse 35, about "the image which fell down from Jupiter," it seems that Musianus, who had been three times consul, learnt at Ephesus that this famous image was the work of a very ancient sculptor named Canetias.

It seems to have been an ugly little statue, made of several pieces of wood—generally said to be ebony, but Musianus thought vine-wood—which precludes the otherwise possible idea that the material might have fallen from the sky in the form of an ærolite, and shows that the priests availed themselves of the remote antiquity and the uncouth form of this image to persuade the people of its divine origin.

TOO CIVIL BY HALF.—A learned Irish judge, among other peculiarities, had a habit of begging pardon on every occasion. Once his favorite expression was employed in a rather singular manner. At the close of the assize, as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the criminals, as he had intended, "Dear me," said his lordship, *"I really beg his pardon*—bring him in."

Facts and Figures.

The Value of Gold and Silver.

Public attention has been called of late to the probabilities of the depreciation of gold as a medium of exchange, owing to the idereased production during the past fifteen years. After taking into consideration the increase in population, the different uses to which the precious metals are applied, and the annual wear of coin, which averages only one-tenth of one per cent. is estimated that the supply of gold from California and Australia and other gold-producing regions is far in excess of the amount requisite to keep its value the same as it was ten years ago. Apply to gold the rules which govern the price of every other commodity, that the increase in the supply diminishes the value, and it must depreciate in its purchasing power.

It is a fact worthy of notice that in Holland and Belgium the standard of value is silver and that in California, the greatest gold-producing country of the world, long leases of real estate are made not for gold, but for the current price, at time of payment, of so many bushels of wheat.

The estimated amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era was $427,000,000. At the discovery af America, in 1492, this amount had diminished to $57,000,000. In 1600 the amount had risen $105,000,000; in 1700, to $351,000,000; in 1800, to $1,251,000,000; in 1843, to $2,000,000,000; in 1853, to $3,000,000,000; in 1860, to $4,000,000,000. From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it is estimated that gold had been mined to the amount of $3,800,000,000; from that date to the close of 1842, $2,800,000,000; to 1860, Russia adds $746,000,000. and California and Australia, $2,000,000,000. The average annual production from 1843 to 1865 has been $185,638,888. Of this the Pacific States have yielded one-third, and Australia and New Zealand one-fourth.

During the same period of eighteen years the silver production amounted to $1,620,400,000, that of gold being $3,341,500,000. The average yearly yield of silver was $90,022,222 to $185,638,888 of gold. The relative value of gold and silver was in the time of Abraham one to eight. Before Christ 500, it was 1 to 13; A. D. 500, 1 to 18; A. D. 1700, 1 to 15½. This latter ratio continued without much variation till the year 1800. The California discoveries destroyed the premium on gold over silver, and this, together with the heavy drain in France for silver in India for silks and other products, put silver at a slight premium.

The statistics in regard to gold coinage are as follows: From 1792 to the close of 1860 the total coinage of the United States amounted to $610,000,000; of this total the large proportion of $525,000,000 was coined in 1859 and 1860. France coined in the period extending from 1726 to 1860, 7,700,000 francs, of which 4,200,000,000 francs were coined after 1850. Russia coined, from 1850 to 1860, 220,000,000 roubles, out of a total coinage since 1664 of 486,000,000 roubles. Great Britain shows a coinage in ten years from 1850 of £54,000,000 out of £259,000,000 coined since 1603.

A RARE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN COINS.—The *Moring Call*, of San Francisco, announces that Messrs. Reipton & Bumpus, of 626 Montgomery street, in that city, have perhaps the only complete set of American coins in the hands of private individuals in the United States. They have the American silver dollar for every year, from 1794 to 1866, half dollars from 1764 to 1866, quarter dollars from 1796 to 1867, dimes from 1796 to 1861, half dimes from 1796 to 1867, cents from 1723 to 1867, three-cent pieces from 1863 to 1867, and half-cents from 1793 to 1857. This collection has occupied more than fifteen years of Mr. Reipton's time, and cost about $20,000. As an instance of the rarity of some of the coins we will state that the silver dollar of 1804 cost $950, and Mr. Reipton had, before he succeeded in finding one he could purchase made an unsuccessful tender of $1,500 for one in the possession of a gentleman residing in Salem, Massachusetts. Of the silver dollars of 1838, only 18 were minted and consequently they are very rare. The silver dollar of 1852 is also very rare and is rated by numismatologists at from $300 to $500. Besides this collection of American coins, Messrs. Reipton & Bumpus have specimens of the coins of nearly all nations, and some coins over 2,000 years old. The coins are a great curiosity, and their owners could readily sell them for $50,000.

There are about 60,000 Chinamen on the Pacific coast, scattered along from the Golden Gate to Salt lake, everywhere frugal, temperate, and industrious, but everywhere adhering to their oriental peculiarities. They secure employment in families and in every branch of manufacturing. The more independent engage in trade and mining. In the mining regions they number 20,000. John usually manages after a few years, to secure a competence, say $600, with which it is customary to return home and be for the rest of life an independent gentleman. The better class in San Francisco are merchants. Some of their stores are magnificent, and several on Sacramento street abound with rare works of oriental art. The proprietors sit at their desks like princes, and display a dignity such as is rare among Caucasian tradesmen.

National Credit.

England owes $4,000,000,000. We owe $2,500,000,000. England pays $120,000,000 a year interest. We pay $150,000,000. England pays three per cent. We pay six. How about the credit of the two countries? England borrows all she wants at less than half the percentage of the interest the government of the United States pays, and the reason why she does it is, that she holds the correct idea on the subject of taxation. The screws have been turned as severely as England's wealthy creditors will bear, and the total is $370,000,000 per year. We have had to stand $560,000,000. England has $32,000,000,000 of wealth to tax. We have not half that sum. The back bone of this country was broken in 1866, when we raised that big load of $560,000,000; and we show signs of increasing weakness since that period. At this moment, "our resources" do not permit us to raise much over half the sum, above mentioned. With all our boasting, the English capitalists know exactly our national calibre. They know exactly our resources. They have a clearer conception of the limit of our credit, a more perfect comprehension of our property-creating power, than we ourselves have, for it is their business to study these things, and we have been given a decree in the great national mercantile agency books of the European capitalists, below that of half a dozen dynasties, which we are pleased to denominate "rotten." It is quite likely that we could not borrow a dollar at six per cent, when Austria could obtain it at half that rate. Our six per cent. bonds are on the market to-day in Frankfort, with no sales, while those of Austria, paying only four per cent. are selling.

American Manufactures.

It is generally supposed that Great Britain surpasses other nations in the amount of her manufactures, and it is undoubtedly true that in tissues and pig iron she excels all other nations, but we make many things which are not produced in England, and a close analysis shows that our aggregate of $1,900,0000,000 in 1860, exceeds that of Great Britain. While we consume most of our fabrics at home, Great Britain sends two-thirds of her tissues and most of her iron abroad. Manufactures make a larger figure in her exports than in ours, but still a larger one in our inland commerce, which is three-fold the foreign trade of Great Britain. We may concede that she excels us in tissues of wool, silk, flax and cotton, but we have improved our mechanism and spin two-fifths as much cotton as she does, while in wool we have gained on her rapidly and must soon surpass her.

While she manufactures annually two hundred and sixty millions pounds of wool, we have carried our woolen machinery up to a capacity for two hundred and forty millions, and have but recently introduced the manufactures of muslins, delaines, worsted and buntings. Although Great Britain melts more iron ore than we do, our finished iron is already more than hers, and our boots, shoes, flour, furniture and manufactures of wood exceed her goods of the same description. America will henceforth be the largest mart both for Agriculture and Manufactures.

Clerical Salaries.

Old Peter Cartright, the pioneer of Methodism in the far West, whose annual salary was fixed at forty dollars, and that not half paid up, will be glad to see that the business of preaching in these latter days is much more respectable, and hence it commands better pay. In New York especially, it has reached the acme of respectability and profit. It is stated by the papers of that city that Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield, of Petersburg, Va. has been called to the Church of the Holy Saviour, on Twenty-Fifth street, at a salary of $15,000. The call is loud enough, and the reverend gentleman must be unusually deaf if he doesn't hear it at that figure; Dr. Potter, a nephew of the Bishop of N. York, lately accepted the care of the souls of those who attend Grace Church, for the consideration of $8,000 a year and a small white marble palace on Broadway. Dr. Hall of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, has come all the way from Dublin to feed the flock that worships there, which he consents to do for the modest pittance of ten thousand a year, in gold, and a handsome parsonage. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, receives $12,000 and a house; while the more popular preachers go up to a higher figure. Dr. Chapin receiving not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand in salary, and the results of outside literary work; while Henry Ward Beecher's income reaches from twenty to thirty thousand from like sources.

HOW TO FIX THE CLOCK.—The *Country Gentleman* contains the following:—When the clock stops, don't take it to the repair shop till you have tried as follows: Take off the pointers and the face: take off the pendulum and its wire. Remove the ratchet from the *tick* wheel and the clock will run down with great velocity. Let it go. The increased speed wears away the gum and dust from the pinions—the clock cleans itself. If you have any pure sperm oil, put the least bit on the axles. Put the machine together, and nine times in ten it will run just as well as if it had been taken to the shop. In fact this is the way most shopmen clean clocks. If instead of a pendulum the clock has a watch escapement, this latter can be taken out in an instant without taking the works apart, and the result is the same.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1868.

The Democratic National Convention. The Platform and the Ticket.

After a session of five days, the Democratic National Convention closed its labors and adjourned *sine die* on Thursday. Horatio Seymour, of New York, was nominated for President, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President. Mr. Seymour's nomination was a tribute paid by the entire party through its representatives in convention assembled, to the exalted moral and intellectual worth and excellence of the man. It was the voluntary homage of the representatives of a great party, and received by the distinguished object of it with a profound sense of the high honor conferred. In this case, emphatically, the office sought the man, and not the man the office. Mr. Seymour is acknowledged, on all hands, to be one of the ablest men in the country. The contrast is so great between him and Gen. Grant, the candidate of the opposition, that it cannot but be painfully felt among the intelligent and reflecting portion of the friends of the latter gentleman.

Mr. Blair, the candidate for Vice President, is a native of Maryland, in the full meridian and prime of life. He is a man of mark, with a vigorous intellect, great courage and firmness of purpose, and indomitable will. He is eminently executive, and more nearly a type of Andrew Jackson, (of whom his venerable father was a great admirer and warm supporter,) than any of our public men. Should he be elected upon the ticket with Mr. Seymour, of which there is no reasonable doubt, and should the duties of the Executive office devolve upon him through the death or disqualification of the President, he would be fully equal to the task. And should any emergency arise in which the constitution or the liberties of the people were imperiled, he would not hesitate to "take the responsibility" in defence of the same. His nomination was unanimous and by acclamation, in the midst of the most enthusiastic cheers.

The ticket combines the elements of strength and popularity, and will receive a most enthusiastic support. The platform will be accepted as the emanation of the joint wisdom and prudent counsels of the convention, and commends itself to popular approval.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.—Ever since its adoption this rule has been a bar to the harmonious action of the Democratic National Conventions. It was in the beginning a contrivance to defeat the popular choice, and has worked only evil to the party, ever since. Before the meeting of another quadrennial convention, we hope there will be such an emphatic expression of popular sentiment against it, that it may never control the nomination of another democratic candidate for the presidential office. It is but an engine of mischief in the hands of party tricksters, to defeat the expressed preference of the people, and that it has not been disastrous in its consequences, is to be attributed more to good luck than to good management. Let it be thrown aside in time to come.

Among the gentlemen spoken of for Congress in the first congressional district of Maryland, we are pleased to see the name of Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot. Col. Hambleton would represent his district with ability and dignity, should he be the choice of his party for that position. His claims to favorable consideration are equal to those of any other gentleman in the district, and his friends should press them upon public attention. He is unobtrusive, modest and retiring, and such qualities are the more to be prized on account of their rarity. A more able, dignified, and courteous representative, could not be found in the district, and we shall be pleased to hear that the choice has fallen upon him, when the convention shall have assembled to select a candidate.

THE KENT RAIL ROAD AGAIN.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kent Rail Road, on Friday, the 3d inst. the Board resolved, by a vote of 6 to 2, four being absent, to make the connection with the Delaware Rail Road at Townsend. Had the Board been full, it is believed that the result would not have been different, though the relative vote would.

The statement of the action of the Board at a previous meeting, which was published in the Transcript of the 27th June, was furnished to us in writing by a member of the Board, who promises to verify the statement, the accuracy of which has been called in question, by a transcript from the minutes of the proceedings.

A collection of nine Cremona violins, made by the late Mr. Charles Plowden, has been purchased by a London gentleman for £2,000.

We wish the London gentleman joy of his purchase. What can there be in these nine violins, that they should sell for the large sum of ten thousand dollars?

The Platform.

The *National Intelligencer* of Thursday, makes the foltowing comments on the platfrom adopted by the National Democratic Convention at New York:—

It is worthy of the occasion, and of the great cause which it represents. There is no equivocation, subterfuge, or evasion in any declaration. Every principle is set forth boldly, clearly, and emphatically, so that he who runs may read. Instead of the ambiguities adopted at Chicago to cover up doubtful purposes, or to conceal a mongrel policy, this platform confronts each issue distinctly, deals with it boldly, and leaves no doubt to combat by the employment of artful phrases.

The abuses, frauds, usurpations, and corruptions of Radicalism are exposed with a candor and courage which the emergency demanded, and the remedies proposed are announced in language equally emphatic and satisfactory. What the platform demands is absolute and unqualified reform in the Government as the only means of preserving our institutions. We seek to restore the country to its former position of peace and prosperity, to revive the Constitution in all its vigor, and to set up again the time-honored landmarks which Radicalism had torn down. All these objects, and others of material interest, are included under the general idea of a thorough and efficient reform in the Government, which shall sweep away every vestige of that factious domination that has brought us to the verge of national bankruptcy, and made imminent another civil war.

The platform requires no explanation or commentary. It speaks its own praise in the national creed which is laid down, and which, we venture to say, will enlist the sympathy and the active support of a vast majority of the American people. It will carry cheer to thousands of hearts, and rouse a feeling such as has not been witnessed for a quarter of a century. Any candidate whom the Convention may in its wisdom select will be elected upon this platform. The fiat has gone forth. It is not a question of party, but of patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of old Whigs and moderate Republicans, who stood by their political organization while it was possible to adhere to it, have renounced all connection with Radicalism, and will go forward as zealous supporters of this noble cause.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION—*The Managers' Report.*—General Butler's report on the impeachment investigation was reported in the House of Representatives on the 3d inst. It is a dry and voluminous document. The Washington Star says:

It starts out with a statement of the difficulties which lay in the way of the committee's investigation. Relative to the raising of money for impeachment purposes, the report states that a paper was passed through the New York custom-house taxing employees $5 per head. The paper was headed: "We, the undersigned gratuitously appropriate the sums opposite our names for the cause of our country, and are opposed to the impeachment of President Johnson." The last words were added to the paper by Collector Smythe. Smythe refused to tell the committee what was done with the money so collected. The testimony of Genl. Egan, formerly collector of internal revenue, is to the effect that as early as the 30th of March it was known to the President that Senators Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Ross, Van Winkle and others would vote for acquittal. The committee say that they have testimony to show that Perry Fuller boasted that it cost him $22,000 to procure the eletion of Ross as Senator by the Kansas Legislature.

Our New Castle and Odessa items appear in the *Delaware Gazette*, of Tuesday last, without credit. We are sure our friend of the Gazette does not wish to do us injustice, and that he will be particular to give us due credit in the future. The *Republican* treats us in like manner. Perhaps it isn't the fashion, in Delaware, to credit your contemporaries. If not, we beg the *Gazette* and the *Republican* to excuse us for adverting to the subject.

Judge Weisel is named in the Frederick (Md.) Examiner as the republican candidate for Congress to succeed the Hon. Francis Thomas.

If Col. Maulsby, or some other good man, should be his competitor, we will probably have an illustration of catching a weasel asleep.

Senators Wade, Nye, Chandler, and Ramsey, arrived at Elkton from Washington, on Saturday last, 4th inst. and were the guests of ex-Senator Creswell, at his residence, half a mile from that town.

Five new articles of impeachment have been brought forward by those old malignants, Messrs. Stevens and Williams, the dying effort of disappointment and hate.

Gen. Longstreet advocates the election of Grant and Colfax, it is said. Isn't it a wonder that the rebel-hating radicals don't desert in a body?

A western paper announced to its readers that the candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket, was Col. Fax.

The National Republican Committee propose, it is said, to have the Northern States canvassed by some of the more prominent Southern advocates of reconstruction. Among others, it is expected that General Longstreet will take part in the pending canvass, Ex Governor Jo. Brown, J. H. Cadwell and Colonel Farrow of Georgia, Senater Alcorn of Mississippi, Governor Holden and General Barringer of North Carolina, Governor Smith of Alabama, and a number of others are named.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY AHEAD.—Mr. Alonzo T. Stoops, of this vicinity, claims to have beaten the yield of Mr. John R. Gills' wheat, from the farm of Mr. Wm. R. Cochran, mentioned in the last issue of the *Transcript*. He brought to our office on Monday, three parcels of wheat, which contained, respectively, 35, 24, and 21 stalks, well headed. Mr. Stoops is an advocate of thin seeding. Where wheat is well put in, on good ground, he thinks thin seeding is best, as it gives the wheat a better opportunity to stool out. He seeded somewhat over a bushel to the acre, and he thinks that not over a bushel germinated. His wheat has turned out well, from thin seeding, in several successive crops. Kent, Md. will have to try again. Although she is the "garden spot" of the Eastern Shore, New Castle is the "garden spot" of Delaware, and St. George's Hundred the "garden spot" of New Castle county.

COLLINS' BEACH.—The Hygenia House, at this favorite local watering-place, is filling up. A party of ladies and gentlemen from Middletown, paid it a visit this week. Next week will find a large number of guests present. Mr. F. Collins, the gentlemanly proprietor, spares no pains to promote the comfort and enjoyment of his visiters. Bathing, boating, angling, sailing, constitute a part of the amusements at the Beach. A bowling alley and other games are provided. A fine ball-room, large enough for six sets, accommodates the lovers of the dance. The music is by Porter's Band, of Philadelphia. The bay is nine miles wide, at the Beach, and the scenery very fine. Fresh fish and oysters of superb quality, are among the luxuries of the table. Collins' Beach is the place for comfort, during this glowing summer weather.

FROM ODESSA.—While Mr. Alexander Moody was in the act of getting in a small wagon, his horse broke away from him, and he was thrown violently upon the ground, the wheels also passed over him. Mr. Moody has been confined to his room on account of the accident.

The Public Schools under the charge of Miss Tomlin and Mr. Groves, closed yesterday. There will be a vacation for six weeks.

There will be services at the Old Drawyer's Church, on next Sunday morning and afternoon. There will probably be a large congregation.

A LARGE INCREASE—"BEATING THE BEATER."—"Can any of our enterprising farmers beat this?" is an inquiry in the last *Transcript*. Your readers can judge, who carries the "Palm" when comparing the following notice, with the one that appeared last week; Mr. William A. Cochran, near Odessa, took from his field, last Wednesday, a parcel of wheat consisting of forty heads, the product of one grain, which yielded according to count an average of 2000 grains for one.

HARVEST.—This has been a busy week with the farmers. But they have been favored with good weather, and have finished cutting their wheat. The crop is a good one, although slightly affected by scab and rust. What with the intensely hot weather, the breaking of reapers, and the perplexities incident to harvest, they have had a worrying time of it. We congratulate them, however, that the task is done.

PAY UP.—The board of Directors of the Middletown Hall Company, have ordered a fourth instalment of one dollar per share to be paid on Monday, the 20th instant. They also earnestly request all subscribers who are in arrears for former instalments, to make prompt payment to John R. Hall, Esq. Treasurer. The Hall is now rapidly going up, and a considerable sum will be needed to meet liabilities within the next thirty days.

HEAVY BUSINESS.—The most extensive plumbing firm in Philadelphia has for one of its principal members a Delawarean, the son of Major John Jones, of Middletown. They employ seventy hands, and do a business of $250,000 a year. This great business has been built up within a few years from quite small beginnings. Everything is in a perfect system, perhaps not equalled by any plumbing establishment in the country.—*Del. Republican.*

The reunion, to-morrow, at the old Drawyer's Church, will probably be one of the most interesting religious assemblages which has taken place in this section for a long time. Should the weather be favorable, an immense concourse may be expected to be present, since there will be a union of several congregations, Service in the morning at 10½ and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

An accident occurred in the wheat field of Mr. Joseph Hanson, on the 3d inst. which resulted in the killing of one of the horses attached to a reaper, and the disabling of another. Something about the machine gave way, when the horses became frightened, two of them coming in contact with knives, which cut them badly, resulting as above stated.

CAMDEN CAMP.—The union M. E. Camp, Camden, Del. will take place on the 29th inst. On Thursday, of last week, the drawing for tents took place at the ground, when about 180 names were entered, about the same as last year. Four hundred places are staked out The applications will come in as the time draws near, and the encampment will be as large as last year, when it numbered 360 tents.

The announcement, last week, that the corner stone of the Town Hall would be laid with Masonic honors, was premature. The stone work will be completed this week, or nearly so, and the brick work will commence on Monday, so there will be no time for Masonic or other ceremony.

A shock of wheat in the field, on the farm of Mr. Martin E. Walker, at Armstrong's Corner, was burnt by the lightning during the storm of Wednesday night.

The National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Convention met in New York on Saturday, and the members called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, was unanimously chosen temporary President. General McCook, of Ohio, proposed that the Rules of the House of Representatives be adopted for the government of the Convention. On the question being asked whether this would abrogate the two-thirds rule, the Chairman said it would not. Finally, the motion was so amended as to accept the rules of the National Democratic Convention of 1864, and then adopted. After a discussion as to the right of the Territories to participate in the action of the Convention, which was not conceded, the Committee on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions were appointed.

The delegation from this State named Mr. Beasten, of New Castle county, for their member of the Committee on permanent organization; Mr. Wright, of Sussex, on credentials; and Mr. Bayard on resolutions.

The Declaration of Independence was read, and the Convention adjourned until Monday morning.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, chairman of the committee on resolutions, on Tuesday reported the platform adopted by the committee. It was as follows:

The democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and justice of the people, standing upon the constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After a most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the constitution, it has repeatedly violated the most sacred pledges under which alone rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory; instead of restoring the Union it has so far as in its power dissolved it and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to miliary despotism and negro supremacy; has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjugated and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the constitution.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union under the constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That the Union established by the constitution is a Union of States, federal in its character, composed of States thereby united, and as incapable of existing without the States as its continuing integral parts, and therefore the perpetuity of the Union in its integrity depends on the preservation of the States in their political integrity, the government of the United States being a federal republic and not a consolidation of the whole people into one nation.

Resolved, That the perpetuity of the Union and the maintenance of the government, as both were established by the constitution, and as both under the constitution, have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions, in conformity with the venerabl teachings of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, have ever been held as cardinal doctrines of the democratic party, and they are now reiterated with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that constitutional liberty can be preserved on this continent only by bringing back the administration of the Government to those time-honored principles on which for sixty years, there was such unparalleled happiness and prosperity, and in rescuing it from the hands of those who have ever held the constitution itself to be no better than a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, whose revolutionary policy and measures have brought such general discord, strife and war, with its attendant ills, upon a large portion of the country, and such wide-spread demoralization throughout the whole of it.

Resolved, That the democratic party in sustaining the federal administration in the late unhappy conflict of arms did so in good faith, with the hope and earnest wish to maintain the principles above set forth, and with no view of waging war on the part of the Northern States in any spirit of oppression against their brethren of the South, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. The subjugation of these States, or holding them as conquered territory, would be, in the judgment of this Convention, the destruction of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the highest meed of patriotism is due and should ever be extended to all those who in the recent war periled life or fortune for the maintenance of the Union and the beneficent system of American government thereby established upon the fundamental principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions; but we have neither thanks nor sympathy for those who entered and carried on the contest for the subjugation of States and for the subjection by federal authority of the white race in any of the States to the domination of the black; the right of suffrage, or who shall exercise political power, is a matter that rests under the constitution exclusively with the several States; there it properly belongs, and there it should continue ever to remain.

PENDLETON'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

Pending the 19th ballot Mr. Vallandigham said he had a communication in writing which, with leave of the chair, he would read from the stand. Mr. Vallandigham's appearance on the platform was greeted with moderate cheers. He read a letter from Mr. Pendleton, dated Cincinnati, July 2, and addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever it should seem desirable. He deemed the success of the party far more important than the gratification of any personal ambition. If at any time a name could be presented that would likely more heartily unite the party, let his (Pendleton's) name be withdrawn.

Mr. Vallandigham said, it was Mr. McLean's desire to present this letter early yesterday, but the Ohio delegation thought best to keep his name before the Convention throughout yesterday. He commended the magnanimity and unselfish patriotism of this letter, and finally withdrew Mr. Pendleton's name, with thanks to those who had supported him with such fidelity. (Great cheering.)

NOMINATION OF HORATIO SEYMOUR.

On Thursday, pending the 22d ballot, when Ohio was called, Mr. McCook, by the unanimous direction of his delegation, and with the assent and approval of every public man in that State, including Mr. Pendleton, put in nomination against his inclination but no longer against his honor, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. Let us vote for a man whom the Presidency has sought, and who has not sought the Presidency.

This, he believed, would drive from power the radical cabal at Washington. He believed the nomination would command the unanimous approval of Democrats and conservative men of all sections. He asked on behalf of the country that Seymour should yield to this wish of the Convention. (Great excitement and applause.)

Mr. McCook cast 21 votes for Horatio Seymour. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Seymour rose and said:—The motion just made excited most mingled emotions. He had no language in which to thank the convention and to express his regret that his name had been presented, but in a question affecting his duty and honor, he must stand by his opinion against the world.

He could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril. When he declined the nomination he meant it. He paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Pendleton, and his magnanimity, and in closing said:—Thanking the Convention, your candidate I cannot be.

Mr. Vallandigham said: In times of great exigency and calamity every personal consideration should be cast aside. He insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. The convention then cast its entire vote for Mr. Seymour, amidst the wildest applause.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GRASON.—We learn that Ex-Governor Grason, of Maryland, died on Thursday, the 2d, at his residence in Queen Anne's county, at the venerable age of 82 years. He was the first Governor elected in Maryland by the people under the remodeled constitution of the State, which, after an exciting struggle, well remembered by the older inhabitants of Maryland, and which begun in 1836, terminated in 1838 in favor of reform. Prior to that period Mr. Grason had served creditably in both branches of the General Assembly, and being identified with the old democratic party, then known as republican, who were the reformers, was made their candidate and elected to the chief magistracy. Mr. Grason served as Governor for three years, and at the expiration of his term retired to his estate in Queen Anne's, where he has since sojourned in possession of the general respect of his fellow-citizens. Gov. Grason was a fine specimen of the republican Maryland gentleman of the olden time, an upright and honorable man, faithful in the discharge of his public and social duties. Judge Grason, the present judge of the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, is a son of the deceased.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Reunion at Drawyers Church.

There will be a reunion meeting on to-morrow, 2d Sabbath of July, of the Drawyers and Forest Presbyterian Churches, in the old Drawyers church. The services will be at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. This will be an interesting occasion not only to the Churches mentioned, but to others in the vicinity. It is understood that the churches of St. Georges' and of Port Penn have suspended their services on that day for the purpose or attending. Should the weather be favorable a very large assembly will doubtless be gathered. The opportunity will be afforded for christian friends to exchange salutations. The public generally are cordially invited to be present.

Gen. Grant and family arrived in St. Louis, Mo. on Wednesday.

Mr. Thurlow Weed and family went to Europe in the Cambria, on Tuesday.

Items of News.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided to be unconstitutional the registry law passed by the last State Legislature. The point of the decision was that the law infringed upon the provision of the State constitution, enfranchising every white male citizen twenty-one years of age, except criminals and persons of unsound mind. The law was passed by a Radical Legislature under the pretence that illegal voting prevailed in Phiiadelphia, of which the advantage accrued to the Democrats.

The Wilmingtonians are talking of a public park along the banks of the Brandywine. The *Republican* of Monday last, says:

"The expediency of procuring ground for a park is now being agitated. Visitors to our city generally seek the Brandywine and therefore a park located on the banks of that stream would perhaps prove more attractive than one in any locality. Our own citizens also seek the pleasant shade on the hill side for pic-nics and other parties. It would therefore be wise in our city fathers to secure these favorite grounds, and set them apart forever for public use. Other cities have their parks and Wilmington should also have hers.

SURGICAL SEPARATION OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fail to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to proceed to Paris to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of dissevering the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. —*New York Tribune.*

A party of soldiers belonging to the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, in Memphis, yesterday, went to the house of Edward O'Neill, who had shot a comrade the day before, and battered down the door. O'Neill fled to the jail for safety, but was pursued and fired at. O'Neill's friends on hearing the firing soon collected, and but for the arrival officer Day, with a guard, a bloody riot would have ensued.

Three little girls, named Mary Sullivan, Margaret Doherty and Ann Carroll, while bathing in a pond at Brooklyn, New York, on Thursday, were drowned. Mrs. Doherty, mother of one of the children, and James McGee, while endeavoring to rescue the children, got beyond their depth, and were also drowned. The bodies have all been recovered.

During the last year the Irish in this country sent home the sum of $2,700,000 to their relations. Of this sum more than a million dollars was prepaid passage orders. During the last twenty years more than seventy million dollars have been transmitted to relatives in Ireland for emigration.

Peter Cagger, a prominent Democrat, of Albany, and member of the National Convention, was killed by the capsizing of a carriage, in New York, on Monday night. John E. Develin, who was also in the vehicle, was dangerously injured, and has since died.

Lafayette C. Baker, the notorious chief of the government detective force, during the war, died in Philadelpha, on the 3d inst. He was guilty while in New York, of many of the grossest acts of rascality in his profession, and was finally dismissed the service.

Two young men named James Gray and Thos. S. Cropley got into a scuffle in Georgetown, D. C. on Sunday morning. Gray was thrown down and ruptured a blood vessel, from which he died almost instantly.

The heirs of a man who recently died in Paris, found new, unused postage stamps among his papers to the value of $40,000. He bought them simply to see their different colors arranged according to his fancy.

A Mr. Benedict of Harlem, is said to be the possessor of a coin of the reign of King Solomon. It has been pronounced a genuine Hebrew coin by a Rabbi. Mr. Benedict has been offered $250 for it.

The population of France is shown by the latest statistics to be 38,067,074 people; 19,014,109 are men; 19,052,965 are women. The excess of women is smaller than in the New England States.

The London *Daily News* says, editorially, that Seward's despatch relative to Fenians, sent to the Secretary of the American Legation, is discourteous and unfriendly to England.

The French Government has appointed a Scientific Committee to examine the feasibility of building a sub-marine railway tunnel between England and France.

A fatal accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near Erie, on Thursday. A train fell through a bridge, when several people were killed.

Mr. Peter Beemiller, of Silver Run, Carroll county, Md. died suddenly last week, from drinking cold water after returning from the harvest field.

A ridiculous lady of New York is going to Europe for medical treatment of a fat poodle, which has already reached the mature age of 16 years.

It is proposed in Boston to give Charles Francis Adams a public reception on his return from Europe. Mr. Adams returned on Wednesday.

Eighteen members of the present British Parliament have, since its organization in 1865, been unseated for bribery connected with their election.

Sixty persons were precipitated into the river at San Francisco on the 4th, by the falling of a draw-bridge. Ten bodies have been recovered.

The Wicomoco county (Md.) census has been completed, showing the total population to be 11,470 white persons and 4,394 blacks.

Alfred H. Gross, aged 75 years and residing six miles from Cumberland, Maryland, fell from his wagon last week and was killed.

The Cincinnati papers record the death of Judge James Hall, one of the heroes of Lundy's Lane, and a man of great literary ability.

Mrs. President Johnson, Mrs. Stover and family have arrived at Greenville, Tennessee, to spend the summer.

Gen. Grant, in virtue of his position as General of the Army, enjoys a salary of $15,000 per annum.

On Sunday last much damage was done to the crops near Littlestown, Pa. by a severe hailstorm.

The Convention.

The *New York World* of Thursday, says:—We congratulate the country and the party that, in a contest so protracted and so earnest as has taken place, there has not been the slightest exhibition of rancor, or of a spirit inconsistent with the most cordial harmony after the successful completion of the business of the Convention. We see no cause of serious regret in the great length of the contest and the persistency of the friends of the leading candidates. Some shrewd jurist has observed that the trial of a lawsuit should be so conducted as not only to secure justice but to satisfy the parties. After a dilatory trial before a patient judge, the losing party goes out of court satisfied that his whole case has been presented, and that he has not been unfairly deprived of his chances for winning it. The friends of Mr. Pendleton, the only candidate who came into the Convention with any considerable strength, must concede that in these protracted ballotings he has had fair treatment, and has enjoyed every opportunity for a concentration of all his available strength. A review of the proceedings will show that his nomination has not been obstructed by unfair strategy or any kind of manœuvering by those who thought it inexpedient.

His friends must confess that his nomination has not been prevented by the two-thirds rule, which is, so to speak, the common law of Democratic National Conventions. On none of the ballotings has Mr. Pendleton received a majority of the votes; he would equally have failed if the two-thirds rule had never been heard of. The fact that the two-thirds rule prevailed enabled some of the delegates to pay him a compliment and recognize his eminent standing in the party, who might have hesitated to gratify their feelings if acting under the conscious responsibility of giving the party a Presidential candidate in a crisis so fraught with consequences as the present.

Quite as little can Mr. Pendleton attribute his defeat to the opposition or intrigues of "The New York bondholders." New York, considerate and indulgent, has not chosen to exert any influence against him beyond giving her own votes for other candidates. At first, and until it was demonstrated that Mr. Pendleton could not be nominated, New York voted for one of her own citizens, but entered into no combination to concentrate upon him the votes of other States. When New York changed her vote to Mr. Hendricks, the fact that no other States accompained her made it patent to everybody that there had been no wire-pulling nor any kind of intrigue by the New York delegation to form a combination hostile to Mr. Pendleton. New York has simply given her votes; but she has exerted no influence. Mr. Pendleton has not been slaughtered; his chances have died a natural death. The New York delegation feel great respect for this rising statesman, and do not regret that he has acquired national recognition as one of the foremost leaders of the Democratic party. They hope to see him in one of the first posts of honor under a Democratic President; and as he is yet young and can afford to wait, they expect that his time will yet come to be a Democratic President himself.

The Southern delegations deserve great praise for the dignity, good sense, and propriety with which they have borne themselves in the Convention. When the roll of States was called for naming candidates, the Southern delegations announced, one after another, that they had no candidate to present. They seemed to have no desire to dictate, but to be willing to accept whatever candidate should be deemed most available by the Democracy of the North. In the early ballotings they distributed, scattered, and shifted their votes in such a way as to show that they were merely waiting and watching developements, with a view to co-operate at last with the majority of the Northern delegates. When Mr. Pendleton seemed to be the strongest they began to concentrate upon him, as if to tell the North that they would cheerfully accept him if the North judged his nomination advisable. When it became evident that Pendleton could not be nominated, and Hancock grew strong, they again indicated by changing their votes their willingness to co-operate in the nomination of any candidate who possesses the confidence of the party.

We confidently expect the final adjournment of the Convention to-day, and that the delegates will depart for their homes glad that they have had so ample an opportunity to become well acquainted with leading Democrats from all parts of the country, and full of zeal and enthusiasm for the ticket on which they were so long agreeing.

The Conservative Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention met at New York on Saturday. Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, was elected temporary President. A series of resolutions, denouncing the Radicals, and urging the National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate whom the soldiers and sailors can consistantly support, was offered by Col. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio. Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, was elected permanent president, and after some further business, the Convention adjourned until Monday. Subsequently the convention endorsed the democratic platform and pledged itself to support its nominees.

CECIL.—We glean the following from the *Whig*:—Miss Eleanor Henderson, living near Cowantown, whom we noticed, a short time since, as having broken her leg in jumping from a carriage, died on Sunday afternoon last, from tetanus. She was a most estimable young lady, and her untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

Jas. S. Crawford, Esq. entered upon his duties as Cashier of the National Bank of Elkton, on Wednesday last, July 1st, John Patridge, Esq. having resigned.

Bricks should shortly be cheap here, as we have three yards now in operation.

A man in Cincinnati married no less than eight wives before he was arrested for bigamy.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance*. Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six months $15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Mark Grayson, the pedestrian, left Richmond, Va. on Tuesday afternoon, to walk to Omaha, making sixty Democratic speeches on the way. The trip is to consume forty-seven days. He carries a flag marked "Democracy." A large crowd followed him to the suburbs.

DIED.

At Odessa, on Saturday morning last, Miss Amy Doughten, in the 80th year of her age.

On Friday at Odessa,, Mrs. Mary Money, wife of Wm. Money, in the 50th year of her age.

At Odessa, on Friday evening, 3d inst. Mrs. S. Lizzie Dudley, wife of Mr. Wm. Dudley, in the 23d year of her age.

In this town, on the 4th inst. Jennie W. daughter of Mr. Charles E. and Mrs. Eliza Anderson, aged 11 months and 18 days.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red	$2 15
Corn yellow	1 07
" white	1 00
Oats	78
Timothy Seed	3 75
Clover Seed	8 00
Butter	20@25 cts. ₱ lb
Eggs	30 cts ₱ dozen
Chickens	16@18 " "
Lard	19@20 " "
Hogs	10@15 " "
Beef	20@25 " "
Hams	20@25 " "
Sides	19@20 " "
Shoulders	16@18 " "
Potatoes	1 50@1 75 ₱ bush

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$2 30@2 40
Corn, new yellow	1 17
Oats	86@88

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red	$2 30
Corn	1 18
Oats	85
Flour	$13 00@12 50

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of Disease of the Eye and Ear, in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF
THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK
OF
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
JULY, 1868.

RESOURCES:

Notes and Bills Discounted	$134,716 79
Furniture and Fixtures	935 50
Revenue Stamps	295 46
Due from Banks	32,658 19
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer	80 000
Cash on hand	20,881 22
	$269,487 10

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$80,000
National Currency in circulation	70,725
State Bank Notes " "	1,619
Due to Banks	22,113 95
Profit and Loss and Surplus	12,530 46
Individual Deposits	82,498 69
	$269,487 10

J. R. HALL, Cashier.

Citizens Nat. Bk. Middletown, Del. July 7th, 1868

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of five per cent clear of Taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. R. HALL, Cashier.

July 11—1t

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

HOW many have lost a father, mother, brother, sister, or an innocent little prattling child, and have not even a shadow of resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article is often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance. How much more esteemed and valuable would be one of HORNING'S Perfect Photographs, of the loved and lost. There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation with an expression of regret; O! what would I not give for such a picture of my friend.

Readers, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now your mind is upon the subject, then take an hour or two and visit Horning's Gallery, then you may, at some future period, have reason to feel grateful for these gentle hints from

JOHN M. HORNING,
Middletown, Del.

The best memento that you can supply,
Or leave a valued friend when you die,
Is the life-speaking picture taken in health,
Far better than all of earth's fading wealth.

July 11-tf

Stockholders' Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Company, are respectively notified that prompt payment of instalments due, must be made as the erection of the building is rapidly progressing, and the money to meet the necessary liabilities must now come forward. Payments to be made to J. R. Hall, Esq. Treasurer, at Citizens' National Banking House. By order of Board of Directors. J. THOMAS BUDD,

July 4-tf Secretary.

G. & H. BARMORE,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
Ware-rooms, 343 Bleecker Street, New York City.
32 Years Established, and 27 Prize Medals Awarded.

Our Piano Fortes are now universally acknowledged by the most eminent to assure to be the Most manufactured, and wherever they have been introduced and used, we are not required to say one word in their favor, their excellence stands pre-eminently to those of other makers, and upon the great success achieved, and improvements made by us in the last thirty years, we can afford to sell a first-class Piano Forte at $100 to $150 less than a similar one can be bought elsewhere

Every Piano Forte Warranted for 5 Years, and to give Satisfaction.

Our Pianos are made to last; them steriels used for every part are thoroughly seasoned, and of the very best quality that can be procured. No part is slighted; what the public eye might pass over, never escapes our vigilance. Every part, inside and out, is honestly, faithfully and thoroughly made, so that it will bear the most minute examination. They differ from the loud, coarse tone of most pianos, (which is bad in the beginning, and grows worse every day,) inasmuch as it is refined and delicate, pure in its vibrations, delightful in its singing capacity, and has all the power necessary to produce every desired effect.

They are, without doubt, the best, the most lasting, and consequently the cheapest. We are content with a fair profit. Our prices range from $300 to $800.00.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
Cash Buyers Look to your Interest.
S. R. STEPHENS & Co.

HAVING opened their New Cash Store, in Middletown, Del. are now prepared to offer to the Public a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
They offer a large lot of CARPETS,
VERY LOW FROM AUCTION.
A FINE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Cloths, Cassimers, and Ready Made Clothing.
HATS AND CAPS,
Dress Goods, Notions,
HARDWARE, &C.
Canned Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, and all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store.

Having purchased our entire stock for cash, we are prepared to sell at city prices for cash or country produce.

Buyers would do well to give us a call.

SAML. R. STEPHENS & Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

July 4—1y.

NOW READY.
A Book for the Times!

AN Unanswered and Unanswerable Exposition of the Nature and Theory of our Government.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,
Its True Nature and Character;

Being a review of Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, by Judge Abel P. Upshur, a Law Student under the instruction of William Wirt, author of the Life of Patrick Henry, Judge of the General Court of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy in 1841-2, and Secretary of State on the retirement of Daniel Webster. With an introduction and Copious Critical and Explanatory Notes, by C. Chauncey Burr. One vol. 12mo, Cloth. Price $1.50. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address—

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & Co.
162 Nassau street, New York.

July 4—2w.

NEWARK MACHINE WORKS.

THE DIAMOND STATE
Thresher and Cleaner

WE call the attention of Farmers to our improved Diamond State Thresher and Cleaner, with double acting Separator. The practical operation of these machines is such as will warrant us in advising those wanting Threshers and Cleaners to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture three sizes, No. 1, 36 inch cylinder, No. 2, 30 inch cylinder, No. 3, 26 inch cylinder. They are of the best materials and workmanship, and

Warranted to Suit Purchasers.

Large or small powers can be used to drive them as desired. Galvanized sheet iron is used for Seives and Shaker bottoms. They are unequaled in strength; durability and ease of running, doing their work rapidly and in the best manner. The machine is a model of simplicity in its construction and operation, and the price of it below that of others in the market. The double shaker separates all the grain from the straw, none is wasted, and the crimped sieves and the peculiar motion of the fan shoe makes it a cleaner unsurpassed. The shoe can easily be detached from the separator and the machine used as a Thresher and Separator alone. Two and three Horse Endless Chain Railway Powers, with steel bearings—Pelton and other Lever Powers. Send for a circular.

Address— CASHO & Co., Newark, Del.
May 23—3m Joel Pusey, General Agt.

CONDITIONS FOR
The War Between the States;
Its Causes, Character, Conduct And Results,
By Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

IT will present a careful political analysis of the past, separating *real* from *apparent* causes of the late unhappy conflict, and give those interior lights and shadows of the great war *only* known to those high officers, who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to MR. STEPHENS from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

It will be printed from a beautiful, clear, new type, on fine calendered paper, made expressly for this work, comprised in two large volumes of about 650 pages each, illustrated with numerous fine steel engravings, and furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial binding, at the following prices, payable on delivery:

In Extra English Moroco Cloth, at $3.75 per vol.
In Fine Leather, (Library Style,) at 4.50 " "
In Half Calf, at 5.50 " "

The Public Will Please Notice,

1st. That we furnish for delivery, Books equal in every respect to the sample copies or description given in prospectus. Subscribers will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the description in every particular.

2d. We instruct Agents to have but one price for our publications, under penalty of a refusal to supply their lists, and a forfeiture of their appointments.

3d. We sell our books exclusively by subscription, through our traveling Agents, and in *no case* through book stores; therefore this is the only way in which they can be obtained.

4th. To avoid delaying the Agent, whose time is valuable, subscribers are requested to be prepared with price of the book on its presentation by the Agent.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co. Publishers.
JOHN A. LOOBY,
May 23—tf Agent.

NOTICE.

AN Instalment, of one Dollar per Share upon the Capital Stock of the Middletown Hall Company will be due, and payable to John R. Hall, Esq. on Monday, July 20th, 1868. As the work is now rapidly progressing, prompt payments will be required to meet coming liabilities.

By order of the Pres't.
J. THOMAS BUDD,
June 20—4w Secretary.

FOR SALE.

CANARY BIRDS, for Sale, at $3.50 per pair. Apply to B. F. LIPPINCOTT,
National Hotel, Middletown, Del.
June 6—3m

SCOWDRICK & MOORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS AND
GROCERY DEALERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are constantly receiving direct from the Importers and Jobbers a large and splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns, consisting in part of

Fine French Cloths,
French and Doeskin Cassimers,
Ladies' Fine Cloaking Cloths.
DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY VARIETY SUCH AS
MOHAIR'S, POPLINS, ALPACAS &c.
OF ALL COLORS.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS
of the best standard make.

A LARGE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
HATS AND CAPS.
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware &c.

in fact everything usually kept in a first class Country Store, and at the very lowest prices the markets can afford.

We have also bought of Mr. D. McKee, his entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

which in connection with our General Stock will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

Thankful for your heretofore bounteous patronage, we hope by strict attention to business to share a continuance of the same.

On account of the Credit System being so thoroughly reduced among the Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers, our TERMS will be hereafter 6 months credit, or 5 per cent off for cash.

SCOWDRICK & MOORE.
May 2-y Middletown, Del

BAUGH'S
COMMERCIAL MANURES.

ON EVERY PACKAGE.

BAUGH & SONS, Philada.
AND
NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING Co.
Chicago,
Sole Manufacturers.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
$56 per 2000 pounds.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER,
$50 per 2000 pounds.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE,
$50 per 2000 pounds.

The above Manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers perfer. The bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING Co.,
Cor. Lake & Lasalle Sts.
CHICAGO.

☞ BAUGH'S COMMERCIAL MANURES may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States of Dominion of Canada.

June 20—4m

W. M. KENNARD,
OF THE WELL KNOWN
DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,
306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ver displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,
PLENTY OF LIGHT,
No Misrepresentation of Goods,
AND LOW PRICES

☞ are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers. ☜

January 4, 1868—6m

OLD NEWSPAPERS, a cheap and convenient Wrapping Paper, for sale at this office.

OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
109 Bleecker Street, N. Y
"OSBORN" BIRD AND ANIMAL CAGES.

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn. under Letters of Patent of the United States. These Cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include

Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; NO PAINT OF ANY DESCRIPTION—which is so fatal to birds and animals—being used in their construction. TIN AND WIRES FREE. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premium at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Liberal discount to the Trade. Send for Circular and Price List.
4 mos.

Delaware Rail Road Line.
Summer Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, June 8th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

Train leaving Crisfield 2.45 A. M. will run every morning, except Monday. All other Trains Sundays excepted.

NORTH.

Leave Crisfield,	2 45 A. M.		7 30 A. M.
" Marion,			8 00
" Kingston,			8 20
" Westover,			8 45
" Prin. Anne,	3 30		9 20
" Eden			9 45
" Forktown			10 05
" Salisbury	4 05		10 30
" Delmar			10 45
" Laurel	4 30		11 05
" Seaford	4 45		11 30
" Bridgeville	5 00		11 50
" Greenwood			12 00 M.
" Farmington			12 15 P. M.
" Harrington	5 30	7 00 A.M.	12 35
" Felton		7 15	12 50
" Plymouth		7 20	1 00
" Canterbury		7 20	1 00
" Wil. Grove		7 25	1 05
" Camden		7 35	1 15
" Dover	6 05	7 50	1 30
" Moorton		8 05	1 45
" Brenford		8 10	1 55
" Smyrna		8 05	1 50
" Clayton	6 30	8 20	2 05
" Sassafras R'd		8 25	2 10
" Blackbird		8 35	2 20
" Townsend		8 40	2 30
" Middleto'n	7 05	9 00	2 45
" Mt Pleasant		9 10	2 55
" St Georges		9 25	3 10
" Bear		9 35	3 25
" New Castle	7 45	9 55	3 45
Arrive Wilm.	8 03 A. M.	10 15	4 05
" Philad'a	9 30 "	11 45 A. M.	5 40 P.M.
" Baltimore	1 15P. M	1 15 P. M.	8 00 "

SOUTH.

Leave Philad'a	11 00 P. M.	8 30 A. M.	5 00 P. M.
" Baltimore	9 00	7 25	2 15
" Wilm	12 25 A.M.	10 10	6 25
" New Castle	12 45	10 30	6 45
" Bear		10 50	7 00
" St Georges		11 00	7 15
" Mt Pleasant		11 15	7 30
" Middleto'n	1 35	11 35	7 50
" Townsend		11 45	8 00
" Blackbird		11 50	8 05
" Sassafras		12 00 M.	8 15
" Clayton	2 05	12 05 P. M.	8 20
Arrive Smyrna		12 15	8 30
Leave Brenford		12 10	8 25
" Moorton		12 20	8 35
" Dover	2 30	12 40	8 55
" Camden		12 50	9 05
" Wil. Grove		1 05	9 15
" Canterbury		1 10	9 20
" Plymouth		1 10	9 20
" Felton		1 20	9 30
" Harrington	3 20	1 40	9 45 P. M.
" Farmington		1 55	
" Greenwood		2 05	
" Bridgeville	3 50	2 15	
" Seaford	4 10	2 35	
" Laurel	4 30	2 55	
" Delmar		3 10	
" Salisbury	5 05	3 40	
" Forktown		4 00	
" Eden		4 15	
" Prin. Anne	5 40	4 50	
" Westover	5 50	5 10	
" Kingston		5 20	
" Marion		5 45	
Arrive Crisfield	6 25 P. M.	6 05 P. M.	

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 12 05 P. M.—and on Mondays at 7 45 A. M. Leave Philadelphia 12 00 M. and Wilmington 1 15 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 45 A. M. and 8 10 P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2.10 P. M. to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South. Also, train will leave Smyrna at 6. 15 A. M. Sundays and Mondays excepted, to connect with express, and return leaving Clayton at 6 45 A. M.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 2 45 A. M., and Wilmington going South at 12 25 A. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

E. Q. SEWALL,
April 18. Superintendent Delaware R. R.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, May 12th, 1868.

Upon the application of Mark H. Davis, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mark Davis, late of Saint George's Hundred, in said county, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

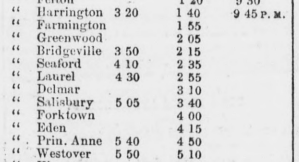
Given under the hand and Seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

{ L. S. }

R. C. FRAIM, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Executor on or before May 12th, 1869, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MARK H. DAVIS,
Executor.
Address—Middletown, Delaware.
May 23—2m



FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN
Look to Your Interest,

AND BUY THE WHEELER and MELICK Threshing Machines, (of Albany, New York,) acknowledged by all to be the best in use and for sale by

A. J. MICHENER, Genl. Agent.
West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md.

All Machines Warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Repairs constantly on hand.

Also Agent for the Keystone Clover Huller.
April, 11-3m

HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having commenced Harness making at

ODESSA, DEL.

Is prepared to furnish every article in his line on the most reasonable terms.

His experience in city and country justifies his promise that

ALL HIS WORK WILL BE OF THE
☞ *BEST QUALITY.* ☜

And gives him confidence to solicit a share of the public patronage.

☞ His Shop is on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Tawresy. ☜

WM. T. GALLAHER.
April 25—tf.

NEW GOODS.
Spring and Summer Opening!!
AT
J. A. Reynolds & Sons'
MIDDLETOWN.

HAVING replenished our Stock with a large and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, we are now enabled to offer extra inducements to the people of Middletown and vicinity, as the following list of prices of some of our leading articles will show,

Calicoes at 10, 12½ and 14 cents per yard.
B'd Muslins 10 12½, 15, 20 and 25 " "
Unbleached do 10 12½ 14, 16 and 20 " "
5-4 Pillow Case do 25, 31, and 37½ " "
Am'r'n and Russian Crash, 12½, 15, and 18 " "
American Ginghams 12½, 15, and 20 " "
Tickings 25, 35, and 45 " "

DRESS GOODS.

American Lawns 20, 22, and 25	per yard.
Jaconet do 31, 37½, and 45	" "
Plaid and Fig. Cambrics 22, 25 and 31	" "
American Delains 20, 22 and 25	" "
All Wool do 37½, 45, and 50	" "
Black and Colored Alpacas 50 to 90	" "
Silk-Mixed & all Wool Poplins 75 to 1,25	" "

Coatings and Cassimeres.

A splendid stock of 6-4 Coatings and Cloakings, consisting of Tricots, Piques, Doe-Skins, &c., in Black and Fancy Colors, ranging in price from $1 50 to $3 00 per yard.

Fancy Cassimeres for Pants and Vest 90, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00 per yard.

NOTIONS, &c.

Spool Cotton	5, 8 and 10 cts	per Spool.
Knitting do	62½, 75, and 87½	per Lb.
Linen Hdkfs'	10, 12½, 18, 25 and 35 cts	each.

Ladies, Misses, and Children's White Cotton Hose a 12½, 15, 25, 37½ and 50 cents per pair.

Ladies and Misses Hoop Skirts a 50, 75, $1 00 $1 25, $1 50 each.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters a $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 and $2,50 per pair.

Misses' Lasting Gaiters a $1,00, $1,25, $1,50 and $1,75 per pair.

Gents' and Boys Lasting gaiters a $2,00, $2,50 $3,00 and $3,50 per pair.

Gents' Calf Boots $5,00 $5,50 and $6,00 per pair.

GROCERIES.

Brown and White Sugars at 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 cents per lb.

Laguayra and Rio Coffees 25, 28, and 31 cts. per lb.

Green and Black Teas $1,00 $1,25 $1,50 and $2,00 per lb.

Brown and White Soaps at 6, 8 and 10 cents per lb.

Molasses at 50, 62½, 75 and 95 cts. per gallon.

☞ Please call and examine!

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
April 25, 1868.

NAUDAIN & BROTHER
OF THE WELL KNOWN
CHEAP CORNER,

OFFER to the public a most desirable stock of Dry Goods, which they purchased before the advance, and will sell at a small profit, Wanusatta, Williamsville, and all leading makes of bleached and brown Muslins, 5-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, and a fine Stock of Prints fast colors at 12½ cents. An attractive line of

Dress Goods,

Consisting of Alpacas, Poplins, Mohairs and Wool De Lains, and a nice stock of

WHITE GOODS.

We have a fine stock of Spring

CLOTHS, COATINGS,
and fancy CASSIMERES,

which we make a specialty.

Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,

Just receiving sewed and pegged BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies and Misses Button and Congress Gaiters, from the manufacturers, all to be sold at small advance.

CARPETS, STRAW MATTINGS AND COCOA MATS.

A full line WALL PAPER, at city prices.

Mackerel, Herring and Shad, always on hand.

☞ ALL WE ASK IS A CALL, AND SHOW GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE. ☜

NAUDAIN & BRO.
April 18—1y Middletown.

LEWIS' PURE WHITE LEAD,
IN 12½, 25, 50 AND 100 lb. KEGS.
Black Paint, Prussian Blue,
CHROME GREEN and YELLOW,
Burnt and Raw Umber,
BURNT AND RAW SIENNA,
Indian Red, Red Lead,
VEN. RED, SPANISH BROWN,
Yellow Ochre, Ohio Brown,
Dry and in Oil
IN 1 lb. TO 25 lb. CANS.
Putty, Linseed Oil, Turpentine,
JAPAN DRYING, COPAL VARNISH,
Glue, Gum Shellac,
LAMP BLACK, WINDOW GLASS,
besides a full assortment of
Paint Brushes and Sash Tools,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
May 16, 1868—3m

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

January 11—6m

Farmers, Your Attention!!

NOTICE that the PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS have "resumed labor," and particular attention will be given to repairing Pennington & Hussey's Reapers, Horse Rakes, Threshers, and Horse Powers of all kinds. A lot of Superior Reapers on hand. Farmers, look to your intersts, and purchase Reliable Machinery "made at home," where you can have your repairing done promptly and reliably, and at the shortest notice. ☞ All work warranted equal to any offered. ☜

J. THOS. BUDD,
July 26-tf Agent.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, having rented the large and convenient room formerly occupied by Mr. T. E. Jump, at Warwick, has just opened a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

necessary to be kept in a first class store. Having come among you for the purpose of making an honest living, he hopes by close attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage, pledging himself to make it to your interest to give him a call, intending to sell any and all goods as low as they can be bought in any town on the shore; call in and examine, and if it is not so, you are not compelled to buy. No charge for showing goods.

Look at Some of the Prices,

Calicoes, 8, 10, 12 and 16 cents per yard.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, 10, 12, 15, 18, and 23 cents per yard.
Good and all wool Cassimeres, 65, 75, and $1.00 per yard. Fine Black Cloths and Cassimeres from $1,25 to $5,00.

A Fine Stock of Ready Made Clothing
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugar, 12½, 16 and 17 cents, White, 17, and 18 cents per lb. Green Coffee, 25 and 30 cents pr. lb. Burnt Coffee, 30 cents per lb.

Good Molasses, 55, cts per gal. Best Syrup, $1,00 per gallon.

Pure Cider Vinegar, 40 cts. per gal. Coal Oil, the very best, 50 cts. per gallon.

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, TINWARE, WOODEN and WILLOW-WARE.

NOTIONS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Laces, Edgings and Trimmings.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, a full line, at low prices.

Oil Cloths, Table Covers, Straw Mattings and Carpetings.

Collars, Bridles, Halters, Rope and Chain Traces, Shovels, Spades, Rakes and Hoes.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices.

WOOL WANTED.

The highest market price given for Wool.

Call in and examine, and if there is anything you want and don't see it, call for it and we will have it.

P. S. ☞ Remember no trouble to show goods. ☜

Repectfully,
May 30-1y A. W. SPARKS.

WM L. CHALK'S,
Flour, Feed and Provision Store,
No. 9. WEST MAIN ST.
Middletown, Delaware.

KEEPS constantly on hand the best grades of Flour, Meal and Feed of all kinds, Corn and Oats. Vegetables of all kinds in their season, also, Fresh Meat, Beef, Veal and Mutton, sliced Ham, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausage, Butter and Eggs. Market days—Wednesday and Saturday.

Flour, Feed and Meal, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards will be delivered to purchasers free of charge. All the above articles will be sold at the very lowest Cash prices, all goods cash on delivery. Thankful for the liberal Patronage of the past year, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

P. S.—Having made arangements with the Odessa stage driver, to take orders for me, I will visit Odessa, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and deliver Flour, Meal and Feed, in quantities to suit. Orders delivered to Mr. Money, will receive prompt attention. This arrangement will be continued with Mr. Chance or his driver, at the expiration of Mr. Money's time.

Having made arrangements with the Celebrated Miller, Mr. Drummond, to be supplied with his best Flour, I can sell the same at his own retail prices. Farmers and others from the country can be supplied, without the trouble of driving to the mill, by bringing their money to No. 9. and get their food for Man, and Beast.

May 30-tf

COAL OIL.
COAL OIL.

THE ☞ SAFEST, ☜ ☞ Best, ☜ and ☞ CHEAPEST OIL, ☜ for illuminating surposes in the market.

WE GUARANTEE IT
TO BE
☞ ALL THAT IS REPRESENTED, ☜
AND
At Less Cost to Dealers,
☞ *THAN CAN BE PURCHASED* ☜
In this or the Philadelphia Market.

GIVE US A CALL.

Thompson & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL OIL.

LARD SPERM WHALE OILS,

S. W. Corner of 2d and Market Streets,
WILMINGTON, Del.

MERCHANTS

Who desire to keep and sell a safe and reliable Burning Oil, at less cost than can be purchased elsewhere, would do well to call or communicate with

Thompson & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Burning Oil. Lubricating Oil, Turpentine, &c.

S. W. Corner 2d and Market Streets,
WILMINGTON, Del.

April 25—1y.

TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

DR. T. J. KINDLEBERGER'S latest improved patent.

Double Centre-Vent Buckeye
TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,

Patented November 4th, 1862, and July 11th, 1865. WM. H. SPRATT, Millwright,
Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md.
April 11, 1868—1y GENERAL AGENT.

WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER, to go to Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md. References required. For terms, or other information apply to,

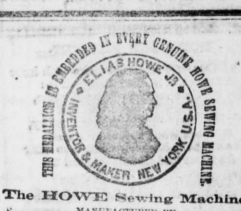
WM. M. KNIGHT,
Address,—Cecilton, Cecil Co. Md.
June 13—tf.

James H. Frazer, M. D.
GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Office at the residence of R. M. Black Esq. Jan. 4—y.

Dr. J. E. REGISTER,
DENTIST,
ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE on North street, two doors abo Odd Fellows' Hall.
February 8, 1868—tf



The HOWE Sewing Machines
MANUFACTURED BY
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
—ELIAS HOWE, JR.,—
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
THE GREAT PRIZE,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867,
Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors.
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL.

given to American Sewing Machines, by Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel," (Official Journal of the French Empire), of June, 1868, to

ELIAS HOWE, Jr. Fabricateur de Machines coudre exposant.
Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

The Howe Sewing Machines are celebrated for doing the best work, using a most compact needle for the same thread than any other machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect Stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed, and will neither rip nor ravel.

Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.

The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be replaced, the operator can do it.

The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed—is Noiseless, Rapid, Reliable, Quilter and Braider and will do each Family Machine free of charge.

Buyers of Sewing Machines are earnestly Cautioned to observe the Manufacturing Head of Elias Howe, Jr. (Trademark) embedded in each Machine, otherwise parties have taken advantage of the slightly variation in name, to palm off other machines for sale that are inferior to Howe Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. We have Feller & Brunson's New York Crosser and self-sewer or self-guide and hemmer combined, for all Sewing Machines.

SHELEY & STOCUM,
sole agents for Penna. Delaware, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed at either of their corresponding Stores, No. 28 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, (Branch Office) No. 4 Saint Clair street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or 236 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

THOROUGHBRED.

I HAVE SUFFERED WITH CATARRH thirty-six years, it had destroyed my voice and smelling—impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. For humanity's sake I will send the recipe for the simple remedy used, POSTAGE FREE, to all afflicted. Those wishing or needing the same, will please address,

JAS. T. HOLDEN, Station D,
Bible House, N. Y.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Charming for Lightness.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Superior for Elasticity.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are unequalled for Durability.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines,
In a word, are the best in the world, and more widely known than any other.
At wholesale by
THOMSON, LANGDON & Co.,
301 Broadway,
New York.

HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SCALE WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Send for Catalogue and Circular second-hand Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for ours, for sale CHEAP.

HOWE SCALE CO.,
3 Park Place, New York
131 Federal st., Boston.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)
FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.
Awarded by the American Institute, New York, 1857, to
SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO FORTES.
Sole Manufacturers of Grand and Square Patent Metallic Plate Piano Fortes, with
DOUBLE IRON FRAME,
A COMPLETE P

Select Poetry.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh! there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it:
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us.
For life hath here few charms so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them;
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them.
For things afar still sweetest are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us,
But soon we're taught the earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reed is shaken,
Do show us still, that, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken.
Though all were night, if only light
From friendship's altar crowned us,
We prove much bliss of earth in this—
Our home and friends around us.—*Swain.*

Wit and Humor.

A Love Letter.

For the benefit of young men who are in love, and whose cases are undecided in the chancery of Cupid, we recommend the following letter. It breathes of devotion that is too hard to be resisted. There is a note of irrepressible joy in it like the strains of the Peri when the crystal bars of Eden moved to admit her into Paradise. At the same time there is in it a wail of melancholy like the howl of a lonesome hound mourning for his lost bone. We hope the heart of the maiden to whom it was addressed may dissolve like butter in a hot skillet, before the warm fire of his affections:

"My Dear Jerusha:—Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn-dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats over a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow-linen trowsers. As a gosling swimmeth with delight in a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture, thicker than the hair of a blacking brush and brighter than the hues on a humming-bird's pinions, visit me in my slumbers; and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, and I reach out to grasp it, like a pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly. When I first beheld your angelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled around like a bumlebee in a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in country towns, and lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I drank in the sweet infection of love, as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whiskey punch. Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself by my boot straps to the top of a church steeple. Day and night you are my thought. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron couch; when the jay bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring house; when chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the drowsy beetle wheels his droning flight at sultry noon-tide, and when the lowing cows come home at milking time, I think of thee; and like a piece of gum-elastic my heart seems to stretch clean across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of a sorrel horse powdered with gold, and the brass pin skewered through your waterfall filled me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat, and whiter than seventeen hundred linen. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little Cupids battling and fighting like cohorts of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me full on my manly breast, it permeated my entire anatomy, like as a load of bird shot would go through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parian marble, and your mouth puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paws and myriads of unfledged kisses are there ready to fly out and light somewhere like young blue birds out of the parent nest. Your laugh rings on my ears like the windharp's strain, or the bleat of a stray lamb on the bleak hillside. The dimples in your cheeks are lik bowers in beds of roses, or like hollows in cakes of homemade sugar.

I am dying to fly to your presence and pore out the burning eloquence of my love, as thrifty housewives pour out the hot coffee. Away from you I am melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June-bugs of despondency buzzing in my ears, and feel the cold lizzards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth fears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced through with doubts as on old cheese is bored by skippers.

My love for you is rtronger than the smell of old butter: Switzer cheese, or the kick of a mule. As the song-bird hungers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for fresh bacon in the tray, as a lean pup hankers after new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet; sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorgum molasses; brighter than the top-knot plumage on the head of a muscovey duck. You are candy kisses, pound cake, and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker in a cherry tree, or a stage horse in a green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will pine away like a poisened bedbug and in coming years, when the shadows grow long from the hills, and the philosophic frog sings his evening hymn, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear, and toss a clod upon the last resting place of

Julius Epaminondas Muggins.

The gentleman who was overtaken by a train of reflection was so completely carried away that he has not yet got back.

Wonderful Tide of Immigration.

The current of emigration from Germany to the United States, always large, is now expanding into almost startling proportions. It appears that from January 1 to June, the number of emigrants who started for the United States by way of Bremen was more than 27,000. In addition to this, nine steamers were advertised in the beginning of June to sail from Bremen for New York and Baltimore, which would bring over, it was anticipated, seven thousand more emigrants. The increasing magnitude of the German emigration is beginning to be discussed by the statesmen of that country as a serious drain upon the population of those districts from which they are drawn, and even upon the strength of the nation. A recent conversation with Baron Von Buest, the Prime Minister of Austria, is published in the magazine Hours at Home, and, among other things, the distinguished German statesman is said to have alluded to the increased emigration to America, brought about by the late political changes in Northern and Central Germany. "What a sad spectacle," he exclaimed, "to see hundreds of thousands of strong able-bodied Germans leaving our shores and helping to build up a magnificent empire beyond the Atlantic. Here is a question to be solved by our political economists—to devise means and ways of public economy by which an end would be put to this most calamitous loss of the nation's vital strength."

So long as large standing armies are kept up in Europe, involving heavy taxation, and so long as rivalries of dynasties for ascendancy keep the population of Europe in peril of war, the exodus of the people will go on, especially under the additional incentive of the greater demand and higher remuneration for labor in this country. Since the forced union of so many lately independant States with Prussia, a considerable increase has been made in the income tax, by which the common laborer now pays two per cent. on his yearly earnings, and all who have an income over a thousand rix dollars pay three per cent. Whilst this is not as high as our own oppressive income tax, it is collected monthly and in a very vexatious manner. In determining the taxable property of each citizen, the house rent is regarded by the assessor as the basis of the estimate, and it is assumed that his income is five times the amount of his actual or estimated house rent. If he protest, he must be sworn and subjected to a detailed examination. In the villages the tax gatherers ring their bells up and down the streets, summoning the tax payers to come out and settle their monthly dues. Labor and industry bear the whole burden of taxation, ministers, teachers and government officers being free. In the Rhine region and about the Main there are some most embarrassing regulations about the time and method of tillage, which may be considered in the nature of a tax on labor and production.

It is said that laws, which in Germany as in France, partition out the landed estate of a deceased proprietor among his children, have gone so far that the right of way in certain districts to these fractional lots exceeds the value of the land. The wages of labor are very low, common field laborers getting twenty-four dollars a year wages, with their board, which is estimated to cost about sixty dollars more, and women about sixteen dollars a year and the same quantity of food. Or, by the day, thirty-two cents a day for men, and sixteen cents for women, during the harvest season. Two pounds of black rye bread, a quarter of a pound of cheese, sufficient potatoes, with butter or lard enough to cook them with, on four days of the week, and every other day a half pound of meat. Cabbages are sold at one dollar the hundred head, and are considered an article of luxury, not entering into the common food of the laboring class. Meat costs from ten to four teen cents per pound; flour seven cents a pound; potatoes seventy cents for two hundred pounds. The price of labor has only risen two per cent. in ten years. Mechanics' wages are from 48 to 54 cents per day. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the emigration to this country is usually from districts the most advanced in comfort and mental activity, and it is the best and not the worst part of the laboring population that comes to America. Whilst the cost of living may be considerably less in Germany than in this country, yet the higher wages here and the greater comfort and ease of living in the U. States, especially in the Southern States, present very strong attractions to men of enterprise and aspiration. A New York contemporary, in a late article, expresses itself gratified "to notice that German emigrants are beginning to direct their attention to the South as a field of enterprise. In many important respects the South offers superior advantages to the industrious and thrifty emigrant than are offered by the West. We commend the South to the Irish and the Germans both. The South needs their little capital, needs more their labor, and the rich and teeming soil is ready to reward them. Besides, a flood of Irish and German emigration to the South would soon settle the negro question, and determine the balance of power."—*Balt. Sun.*

The Canary-Bird at Home.—"When I saw it first in its native woods." says a late traveller. "I could scarcely recognize it as the same species as our domestic yellow warbler, so much is the latter altered by domestication and repeated crosses. The native bird is gray on the wings, the belly is green, and the back a very dark gray. It builds on bushy trees or high shrubs, lays from four to six pale-blue eggs, and sometimes batches six times in a season. I was surprised to find that each flock has a different song. The note is between that of the skylark and nightingale. The natives assert that the bird is very difficult to rear, and generally dies in a couple of days if kept in a cage.

A Yankee, having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine snipes, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

'No,' said he; 'not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe.'

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA

MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

We are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Building, furnishing them complete, including Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Curtains, Cornices, Stair Rods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.

We cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,
MOURNINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell *always as low or lower than Philadelphia Merchants.*

THE MOTTO OF THE HOUSE
CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
March 7, 1868—1y

CARRIAGES!
CARRIAGES!
CARRIAGES!

McLear & Kendall

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS

AT THEIR

Mammoth Establishment,

Ninth and King Streets,

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE,

Have now in stock the finest lot of Carriages ever offered for sale in Delaware, and at prices which will astonish all who call.

The latest style of

BUGGIES,

and all kinds of

FANCY CARRIAGES

at greatly reduced rates. Warranted in every respect as good as the Best.

GIVE US A CALL.

SAVE MONEY!

CARRIAGES!
CARRIAGES!!
CARRIAGES!!!

April 25th—3mos.

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,

Having located in Middletown, Del., respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

DR. MUSGROVE,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND,

Office—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas; or by the latest improvement—the Spray Producer, formed by Rigoline or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also, for painless removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.
Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH.

Few persons are properly impressed with the importance of giving early attention to decaying teeth. The health is often affected by them, to say nothing of the inconvenience and suffering, which they produce. It is important to have all caries promptly arrested. If treated in time most teeth may be preserved.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, a harmless and pleasant anesthetic.

J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
May 9-tf Middletown, Del.

CHARLES BALLIARD,

SUCCESSOR TO

CHARLES BOURQUIN,

Broad Street, Middletown, Del.

Watches Carefully Repaired, and Jeweiry of all descriptions neatly mended, with care and dispatch.
March 14.—2m.

LIVERY STABLE.

Horses and carriages for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,
Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE.

School books and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,

GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mm'e. Demorest's Magazines.

A large variety of Fancy Articles.

Call and examine, at

D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.
A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.

January 25—1y

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS

AND PARLOR ORGANS.

STIEF'S PIANOS,—THE BEST NOW MADE.

Gold Medal for the best Pianos manufactured has been awarded for the year 1867, to CHARLES M. STIEFF, examined and pronounced by the best Professors in Baltimore to be the BEST PIANOS, and were in competition with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Pianos.

Stieff's Pianos contain improvements that are not to be in other instruments, and are all made at his extensive Factory and out of the best seasoned-material, and warranted for five years.

Call and examine for yourselves. They are sold at lower prices than any other house.

SECOND HAND PIANOS from $50 to $300. Also, PARLOR ORGANS for sale cheap at

STIEFF'S,
No. 7 North Liberty Street,
January 4, 1868. Baltimore.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Maine Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.
January 18—1y

BLACKSMITHING AND Wheelwrighting.

The undersigned have commenced the above business in Middletown, corner of Main and Anderson streets, and solicit a share of the public patronage. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed. The Blacksmithing will be conducted by John C. Vandenbraak, and the Wheelrighting department by J. Leauby.

Wagon, Plow and all kinds of country work and Coach Smithing, done to order.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Special attention given to the repairing.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

JOHN G. VANDENBRAAK,
LEAUBY & LEE.
April 11th, 1868—3mo

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
April 4-tf Founders and Machinists.

Old Newspapers, a cheap and convenient Wrapping Paper, for sale at this office.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want o Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,
HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,
ALL SIZES.
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK "
OAK PLANK,
WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK "
PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Building Hardware,

NAILS AND SPECIALITIES.

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE,
VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 25—tf

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS, $3,500,000,

Policies Issued, 1867;	10,3000
Income for the Year, over	$2,000,000
Paid to Widows and Orphans of Deceased Members,	$300,000
Amount of Insurance Covered by Policies,	$50,000,000

NO RESTRICTION ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

Premiums can be paid all in cash, or a premium note can be given for one-half, if desired.

The Company is Mutual in its Plan of Operations.

Benjamin Franklin, says.—"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family."

Life Insurance, has the approbation of Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyer's Physicians, Merchants &c. Get your Life Insured without delay, Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.

ALFRED G. COX, Agent,
Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

ORIGIN

And History of the Books of the Bible,

Both the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Bibical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, being in fact the life work of the author.

It will treat of 1. The common popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it.

2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, and description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-simile illustrations.

3. Brief Biographies of 100 Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this great work.

4. The testimony for the Historical Books, and a full examination, separately, of the four Gospels.

5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments o Gospels supposed to be lost.

6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Weisse, Gfroerer, Bruno Bauer, F. C. Bauer, Renan, and Schenckel, intending to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, so prevalent at the present day.

7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the fourteen Epistles of Paul. The Catholic and the Apocryphal Epistles. Revelation of St. John, and the Apocryphal Revelations.

8. The Bible Prophets and the Classical Oracles contrasted.

9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

It is a work of real value, not sectarian at all, not even Theological, but is just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible, sufficiently critical to meet the wants of the Professor, the Clergyman and the Student, and yet so simplified as to be the book needed by every Family and every Sunday School Teacher as the Companion of the Bible.

This book is new and fresh from the pen of the author, who has long been urged to its preparation by Presidents of Colleges, and leading Ministers and Scholars of the various christian denominations, and has given his best energies to its completion.

It contains about 600 pages octavo, printed from new and beautiful clear type, selected expressly for this work, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the author, fac-similes of the early manuscripts on which the Bible was written, very curious and interesting, and other full page illustrative engravings, all in the highest style of engraving, by the best artists in the country. It is one of the most popular books ever published. It will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial

Extra English Cloth Binding for the low price of.....$3 50
Fine Leather Library Binding..... 4 00
Fine English Half Calf Binding..... 5 00

Sold by subscription only. Those ordering will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the descriptions in every particular. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO. Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnat, O. & St. Louis, Mo.
February 22—4m

WOOL MANUFACTURING.

Farmers and others, having wool to manufacture, will find it their interest to call at Hermstead Factory on Mill Creek, where special attention will be paid to manufacturing Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Blankets, Stocking Yarn, &c. and with skilled workmen, and increased facilities, a guaarantee is given, that the work will be done in a proper manner, and at reasonable prices. Full market price paid in cash for Wool at the Factory. Also on hand a good line of Superior Goods, Yarn &c. at very low prices. Orders left at G. Worrell's store, 220 Market St. Wilmington, will be promptly attended to. Wool sent by rail, and directed to me, and directions by mail with careful description of goods wanted, will be carefully attended to.

THOMAS WORRELL,
809 Tatnall St. Wilmington, Del.
May 23—1mo

BENJAMIN F. MAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland,
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester " "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester " "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany " "
John Y. L. Eindlay, Esq., of Washington " "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll " "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's " "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert " "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.
January 4, 1868—6m

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

This well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms. Jan. 4—6mo.

JOB PRINTING.

Having received a large supply of new and beautiful type, we are prepared to do Job Work of every description, from the finest and most delicate card, to the largest and most showy poster.

ORDERS FOR

CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
FUNERAL NOTICES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES, BILL-HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
HORSE BILLS, &c. &c.

will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

Printing done in Gold, Bronze, and all kinds of Fancy Colors.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

The Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 25—tf

LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

If you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

J. M. HORNING'S,

ONE DOOR WEST OF ROBERT'S STOVE AND TIN HOUSE.

Middletown, Del.,

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph.

All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A proff will be shown before the pictures are finished.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—tf J. M. HORNING.

The Excelsior Stump Extractor,

MANUFACTURED BY

AVIS & THOMPSON,

PENNSGROVE, Salem County, N. J.

This Machine, as the name indicates, is equal, and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Is equal in power.

2d. Superior in portability; can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

3d. Superior in simplicity; can be made by any farmer, assisted by a blacksmith.

4th. Superior in quick action; can take up more stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.

5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that any person having stumps can afford one.

Price, made in a substantial manner, $20.

Individual rights $6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge. Mar 7—1m

Middletown Furniture Warerooms,

JOSEPH H. ENOS

Keeps constantly on hand an assortment o furniture suitable to the market, consisting of

COTTAGE SUITS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,

Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.

ALSO

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Meta lic Cas kets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan.4.tf.

First Class Boarding House.

NO. 76 SHARP STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.

Mrs. Gustavus Wright, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4.—y.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Alberston ..... Proprietor.

This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

William T. HOPKIN'S "own make" of "Keystone Skirts," are the best and cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*

Our own make of Union Skirts, Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2 00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

Our own make of Champion Skirts are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states, at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come, or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed. Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch Street, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia. WM. T. HOPKINS.
March 14—4m

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

S. W. ROBERTS,

Takes pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR,
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
GEM, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

TIN WARE at wholesale and retail.

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y

Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

Boys' Jackets, Coats and Pants, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City

together with a superior stock of

Piece Goods for Custom Work,

at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,

Marble Hall Clothing House,

40 West Baltimore Street.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Jan 4—1y

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

Warranted free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Price $56 per ton 2,000 lbs. Liberal discount to dealers. It has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Also, by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
March 7 Middletown, Del.

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The undersigned take this method of notifying the public that they have opened a

WINE and LIQUOR STORE

In Middletown, Del. opposite Davis' Hotel, where they have on hand a large and varied assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, in bottles and casks, which they offer on advantageous terms to the purchaser, at wholesale or retail.

Also, a fine assortment of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS. COCHRAN & DAVIS.
Jan. 4—6mo.

Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.

We keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

All work warranted. Jan 4—tf

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

Impervious to Water and Steam and perfectly Fire Proof. Forming a solid sheet of Slate, without seam or joint, large as the surface covered. Light, durable and cheap. Send for a pamphlet giving full particulars.

Orders for roofing promptly attended to.

ROBERT ATKINSON,
No. 5 West Fourth St. Wilmington, Del.
April 4-3m

FOR SALE.

Canary Birds, for Sale, at $3.50 per pair.
Apply to B. F. LIPPINCOTT,
National Hotel, Middletown, Del.
June 6—3m